

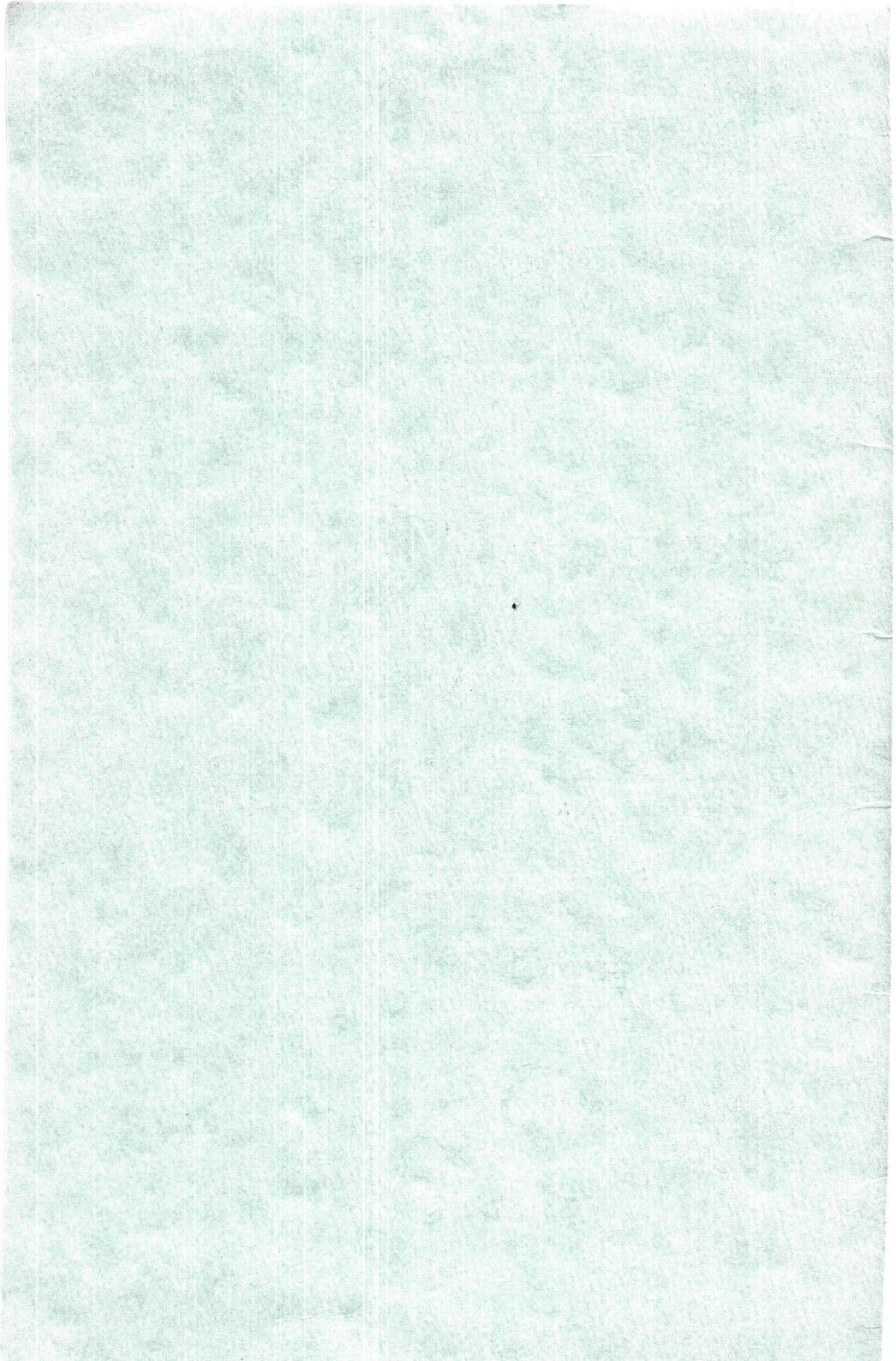
THE UNIVERSITY IN NEW ZEALAND

Facts and Figures

By

G. A. CURRIE, B.Sc. (Agric.), D.Sc., Hon. LL.D. (Aberdeen
and Melbourne), Hon. Litt.D. (W. Aust.), *Vice-Chancellor*

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INTRODUCTION

FOR those who wish to study the somewhat turbulent origins of the University of New Zealand in 1870 and the subsequent history of developments up to 1937, Dr J. C. Beaglehole's lively book "The University of New Zealand—An historical study" can be recommended confidently.

The present study is concerned mainly with the structure of the university system as it has developed up to the present day and the statistics relating to it. It is intended as a handy reference for those who desire up-to-date information but would not wish to search through the mass of material which would otherwise be necessary.

PRINCIPAL ACTS RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY

The Acts of 1870 and 1874 established the University of New Zealand as an examining body on the pattern of the London University of that time with power to grant degrees of standing equivalent to those granted in other parts of the Commonwealth. Affiliated institutions were to teach for the degree examinations using prescriptions and degree prerequisites established by the Central University and standards were to be preserved by common examinations. For many years the examination papers were sent to Great Britain for correction, the intention being to maintain standards in line with those of the home country by using home country examiners.*

DEGREE GRANTING POWERS

The unitary University of Otago had been established in 1869 with power under a provincial ordinance to grant degrees and one degree was in fact granted. Both the University of New Zealand and the University of Otago sought Royal Charters to grant degrees which would be recognised throughout the Queen's realm but on the advice of the Government of the day only one was granted and that to the University of New Zealand.

* Stage I papers were marked in Great Britain until 1921 then in New Zealand.

Stage II papers were marked in Great Britain until between 1925 and 1928 then in New Zealand.

Stage III and honours papers were marked in Great Britain until 1940 then in New Zealand.

Law papers were marked in Great Britain until 1946 then in New Zealand.

The first Charter which authorised the University to grant certain degrees was given to the University of New Zealand by Queen Victoria in 1876 and a supplementary Charter, which extended the range of degrees to be conferred, was granted to the University in 1883. The University of Otago later joined the university system voluntarily as a constituent College of the University of New Zealand but retained its original title "The University of Otago".

The dates of establishment of the university institutions in New Zealand were:

University of Otago	1869
University of New Zealand	1870
Canterbury University College	1873
Auckland University College	1883
Victoria University College	1893

A Royal Commission in 1879 made excellent suggestions for improvements in the structure and administration of the University but for reasons set out in Dr Beaglehole's book, they were not implemented and the University as set up by a Consolidating Act of 1908, now quoted as the "Principal Act", changed but little over the years until a Royal Commission of 1925 recommended far reaching changes which were embodied in a new Act of 1926.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF 1925

The Royal Commission was established in part because of deep discontent amongst teachers with the fact that they taught students but could not examine them and they taught to prescriptions and syllabi which they themselves had no final voice in designing.

This "Reichel-Tate" commission* recommended that the old examining University should be reorganised as a teaching University with four constituent Colleges (Otago, Canterbury, Victoria and Auckland). The teachers were to have their proper standing as teachers and as examiners and scholars doing independent research. The Senate would have power to manage all the affairs of the University, to determine the distribution of special schools, to have a say in appointment of staff at all centres and, indeed, to act as the governing body of a unitary University which would have its teaching colleges dispersed throughout the Dominion. This is the kind of University which exists in Wales today and Wales was the model on which the University of New Zealand was based. The Commission recommended that a full time Vice-

* Sir Henry Rudolf Reichel, Wales; Mr Frank Tate, Victoria, Australia.

Chancellor be appointed to give coherence and a common focus to this dispersed body which had to work as a single whole.

The Senate was to be the governing body, the Academic Board—representative of the Professorial Boards of the Colleges and therefore of the whole body of University teachers—was to be the academic authority to advise Senate in all academic matters and indeed all matters affecting the well being of the University.

The 1926 Act which followed the Report of the Royal Commission embodied some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission but by no means all and some serious omissions had repercussions in the development of the University system. The Act failed to embody some of the most critical recommendations, notably the Senate's part in appointing teaching staff and the appointment of a full time executive officer who might have made the system work as a single University. Provincial ambitions and rivalries between Colleges in a *representative* instead of an *authoritative* central body added to other centrifugal tendencies.

The University of New Zealand was, however, envisaged by the commissioners as a temporary phase in University development which, when the time was ripe, would give place to a system of autonomous universities.

In spite of its shortcomings the system established under the 1926 Act worked effectively enough to allow University teaching at undergraduate and graduate level to be carried on at a standard which made the degrees of the University of New Zealand recognised and respected in all parts of the world. Means for vesting the financial co-ordination of all parts of the University system in the central University were not provided in the Act so the all-over planning of finance was done by other agencies.

Although the Commission had intended the University Senate to have full authority as one unitary University, the Act did not supply the necessary powers and a "Conference of Colleges" tried to remedy the deficiency on a voluntary basis. The very existence of a "Conference of Colleges" showed that the powers of the central body were inadequate to its task. The Conference of Colleges failed, according to the late Sir Thomas Hunter, because

1. There was no continuous secretariat and no strong continuous administration to give effect to its policies.
2. It did not include responsibility for the special schools amongst its functions.
3. The Colleges could not give it their unstinted loyalty.

A big forward move was made to correct the inadequacies of financial planning when, under a University Statute of 1946, a

University Grants Committee was set up by the Senate to advise the Government on the financial needs of the University system. Since 1947 the Grants Committee has established a system of quinquennial grants for the running costs of the University system and with Government co-operation has become the channel of advice for expenditure of money on buildings throughout the University system.

THE NAME UNIVERSITY

The size of University staffs has risen rapidly in the last eight years to over seven hundred teachers. The desire for local autonomy has never died since the old provinces with their individual aspirations, prides and prejudices existed, so the desire to experiment and to "run their own show" has persisted in the several institutions. There is a more intimate sense of community, naturally, in the local University where the students are directly associated with their teachers than there could ever be in the University of New Zealand.

Universities of the New Zealand type may develop in one of two ways. One way is instanced by the huge University of California which keeps together as one University in spite of its size, in spite of its eight campuses, in spite of the great distances between University centres. The University of Wales also has remained in the same pattern as a unitary University with constituent teaching institutions. The other course of development is for the different colleges to "hive off" into separate universities as has happened over the years in the University of South Africa which previously consisted of a central University with constituent Colleges. One by one the South African University Colleges have become separate Universities, the University of South Africa itself being now the body which gives degrees to extramural students and the body which is even now being given the responsibility for certain new developments in the Union.

In New Zealand the Universities are steadily developing into autonomous institutions along the lines of the South African rather than the Welsh or Californian models. In 1954 it was recommended at a Senate meeting that the name "University" be applied to the University Colleges of Auckland, Victoria and Canterbury and that the officers in them be called Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and so on—this recommendation being intended as one step in the further devolution of the Colleges towards becoming provincial unitary Universities. An Act to embody this recommendation was passed in 1957 and came into force on 1st January 1958. This step, along with the rapid increase in student numbers which has already started, has led to a general acceptance of the idea of

devolution by which the provincial Universities may shortly be empowered to grant their own degrees.

The multitude of problems relating to this further development in the University with the effects reflected at the centre are at present the subject of close study by the University system and will no doubt form part of the terms of reference of the Royal Commission to be appointed soon.

ENTRANCE STANDARDS

There is no absolute standard of admission applicable to Universities in all countries; a wealthy country such as the United States of America can afford to allow all its citizens who have a high school education to take a University course, while less developed countries such as those of South East Asia must content themselves with University education for a much smaller proportion of their young people. New Zealand sets its entrance standards at a level fairly close to those of the older Commonwealth countries deriving, of course, its main pattern from the Universities of the United Kingdom. Over the years since it was established, the University probably held an academic concept, derived from the United Kingdom where most of the teachers had been trained, of what entrance ought to be, and that concept was concerned wholly with the academic fitness of students to undertake University studies. As the University has grown the sums required to finance the Universities have become large, and since the community foots the bill for University education, the question whether it can or should pay the substantial sums needed to educate the increasing number of students* becomes increasingly acute. This raises therefore not only the question of academic fitness, but the question also of economic necessity. It is thus a two-fold question: what standard of academic preparation should be required to fit students for studies at the University level, and what proportion of the students available *can* the community afford to admit to Universities on economic grounds where the cost is met by the Government, or what proportion *should* it be prepared to finance.

On the academic side of the question, the Parkyn report gives quite a clear answer; although many students who will not be able to pass their degree examinations at the University are admitted to stage one on our present entrance standards, yet if the community is to give every young person who is likely to pass, the opportunity for University study, then all of those at present being admitted are academically fitted to be given the opportunity. It appears that although many of those who are admitted at present

* See Table of Students Matriculating, p. 34.

will fail to achieve degrees, yet there are no means of discovering at entrance which of them are likely to fail and which to pass.

The economic question: *should* we provide the money for the Universities to permit the present proportion of young people to undertake University studies is a question which the community itself must be prepared to answer. In a well-to-do community the question is not *can* we afford it, but *ought we* to afford it in the face of all the other claims on our finances. The Murray Committee in Australia has said unequivocally that Australia needs for her development all the University trained people she can get and should be prepared to provide the funds to educate them. New Zealand educates much the same proportion of young people as Australia does, and in terms of national income per head is economically very much the same kind of country as Australia. Canada too educates as great a proportion of young people as Australia and New Zealand, perhaps even a little higher proportion, but all these countries offer University education to a much larger proportion of their population than does Great Britain. Should New Zealand then revert to the more restrictive principles of University admission which operate in Great Britain, or should she continue the more liberal educational policies which she is following now along with her sister dominions of Australia and Canada? If she does continue to offer University education to all those who can qualify for admission at the present standards, then as a logical corollary of this she must provide the financial means for the Universities to operate at a level commensurate with those of the rest of the older Commonwealth. This question is one of the most important with which the Committee of Inquiry into the Universities Affairs will be faced, and it is a question on which there seems to be some division of opinion in the country itself, although traditionally New Zealand appears to favour the liberal view that all qualified young people should have the opportunity for University education.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships awarded by the University of New Zealand from its own funds cost £21,890 per annum of which only £7,290 is available from funds specifically set aside for scholarship purposes. The balance of £14,600 is found from the ordinary finances of the University.

There are 10 four-year Junior Scholarships tenable in the under-graduate years which cost £6,500 per annum and thirty-one Senior Scholarships for bachelor graduates going on with master studies which involve an expenditure of £2,790 per annum. These include six in Arts and Science for each of the four Universities (24 in all),

two in Engineering, and one each in Medicine, Dentistry, Agriculture, Architecture and Home Science. All these are tenable for one year. In addition the University provides £400 to each of the four Universities for Research Scholarships awarded by each University Institution. Travelling postgraduate Scholarships account for the balance of £10,500. There are five of these postgraduate scholarships in Arts, two in Science and one which may be awarded for either Arts or Science; one Travelling Scholarship in Commerce and one in Law—all of the value of £500 per annum with a tenure of two years. The University also awards four Travelling Scholarships each year in the fields of Medicine, Dentistry, Architecture and Engineering. These, too, are worth £500 per annum but are tenable for one year only.

In addition the University of New Zealand administers University National Scholarships for undergraduate study, but the finance is provided by the Department of Education. Thirty-five four-year scholarships were awarded in 1959 but from 1960 onwards there will be forty. They provide for a scholarship allowance of £80 plus tuition fees, plus £50 per annum boarding allowance if applicable.

The University of New Zealand Research Committee has funds at its disposal from which it awards Research Fund Fellowships to those holding masters degrees. In 1959 there were five two-year Fellowships awarded, all of an annual value of £450. But these are not all of the Scholarships available to University students and graduates in New Zealand. For more detailed information please see the following:

1. Statement headed "Annual Commitments for Scholarships" set out hereunder.
2. Appendix B headed "Postgraduate Scholarships or Fellowships" (see p. 36).

Furthermore, the Calendars of each of the University Institutions in New Zealand contain details of scholarships and bursaries which are awarded by those Institutions under regulations set out in their respective *Calendars*.

ANNUAL COMMITMENTS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

<i>Junior: 10 per year for 4 years</i>	£	£
40 Scholarships at £100	4,000	
25 (approx.) Boarding Allowances at £60	1,500	
40 Tuition at £25 (approx.)	1,000	
		6,500

Senior:

6 Arts and Science for 4 Universities,		
24 at £90	....	....
2 Engineering at £90	....	....
1 Medicine at £90	....	....
1 Dentistry at £90	....	....
1 Agriculture at £90	....	....
1 Architecture at £90	....	....
1 Home Science at £90	....	....
		—
		2,790

Research:

4 Universities at £400	....	....
		1,600

Travelling:

*5 Postgraduate Arts at £500	....	....
*2 Postgraduate Science at £500	....	....
*1 Postgraduate (Optional) at £500	....	....
†1 Travelling Commerce at £500	....	....
†1 Travelling Law at £500	....	....
1 Travelling Medical at £500	....	....
1 Travelling Dental at £500	....	....
1 Travelling Architecture at £500	....	....
1 Travelling Engineering at £500	....	....
		—
Annual Charge for Scholarships	....	£21,890
		—

Income

Interest on Investments	....	....
Building Revenue	....	....
General Account—Statutory Grant	....	....
		—
		£21,890
		—

* Tenable for 2 years; awarded annually.

† Tenable for 2 years; awarded every second year.

CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

Under the University Act of 1926 the Councils of the University Colleges were not given any direct responsibility for the academic side of the work of the several institutions although, of course, they were responsible for staffing their Colleges and managing the buildings and other affairs concerned with the proper running of teaching institutions. The College Councils were brought into the stream of responsibility for academic work directly and more elasticity and diversity in the degree structure of the separate Colleges was given in an amending University Act of 1954. This Act made it possible for the academic men in any one of the institutions to prepare the course of study for a degree and to submit it through their Professorial Board to their own Council for approval. If the Council now approves, it submits the "Course regulations" for the degree to a Curriculum Committee consisting of representatives of the four University institutions of the University of New Zealand and of the Department of Education. When the Curriculum Committee has agreed that the course is of proper standard and that the regulations would not cause undue hardship to the many hundreds of students who transfer annually between centres, it approves the course which can then be published by the local University Council in its *Calendar* as the "course regulations" for that centre.

THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

This committee was first set up by the Senate in 1947 with the same terms of reference as the British Universities Grants Committee. Whereas at first the Committee contained the Principals of the Colleges, it has since 1956 consisted only of persons selected from a panel approved by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Education and no person directly associated with any of the constituent institutions can be a member. Senior observers from the Treasury and from the Education Department attend meetings of the Committee.

The Committee, by common consent of the constituent institutions, handles all applications for money from the Government for running expenses, buildings, salaries and research. Recommendations from the Committee go to the Government through the Minister of Education since the moneys for the university come through vote education. The maintenance grant is given to the universities on a quinquennial basis, the amount of the Government grant being about £1.7 million per annum at present for purposes other than buildings. For the faculties of Arts, Law,

Commerce and Science at all centres the amount of the grant is calculated on the basis of a formula which takes into account student numbers, staff numbers and laboratory technicians, librarian and senior administrators. The special schools of medicine, engineering and so on and the colleges of agriculture are dealt with on estimates of actual needs. All proposals for buildings are considered "ad hoc".

The preparation of the quinquennial estimates takes some two years and when all the estimates have been prepared and discussed with the institutions concerned, they are embodied in a single recommendation to the Government for a global sum. At this stage the processing is somewhat different from that adopted in the Grants Committee of Great Britain. In Great Britain the estimates are prepared by the Grants Committee and then discussed fully with senior officers of the Treasury, the Grants Committee being, in fact, a committee of the Treasury. After full discussion the Chancellor of the Exchequer advises the Grants Committee how much it may have for all purposes, including capital grants, and the Grants Committee in turn advises the Universities what funds will be available to them and the money is disbursed by the Committee.

In New Zealand the Grants Committee prepares the detailed estimates for the six institutions and presents them to the Minister of Education. The Minister presents them to Cabinet which, through him, advises the Grants Committee of the amount it is willing to give to the University system. There is a good deal of coming and going between officers of the Grants Committee and officers of the Treasury and the Education Department before the actual figure is arrived at since the Government is not generally able to give the full amount the Grants Committee asks for. When the sum has been negotiated finally, the moneys are sent to the constituent institutions directly from the Department of Education and not from the Grants Committee as in England.

The Grants Committee system allows the University institutions to have their claims fully investigated by people who know something of Universities and allows the Government to get a critical appreciation of the needs of the whole University system instead of getting competing claims from six different institutions without the means to have them properly considered by University people.

In addition to the quinquennial estimates there are three different areas of Grants Committee activities which may operate at any time. They are buildings, minor capital equipment and special funds which may be needed for changes (such as salaries) in the quinquennial grants during the currency of the quinquennium.

Buildings

In England grants for buildings are negotiated with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the money handed over, with certain recommendations about building norms and standards, to the university concerned. In this country the Grants Committee has the responsibility of deciding whether each new building is needed, what priority it should have and approximately what its cost will be. It then recommends on those lines to the Minister but has no further part in the negotiations after the Government has agreed to provide the money. At that stage the institution concerned deals directly with the Department of Education and possibly also with the Ministry of Works if that Ministry is to be the builder.

Minor Capital Equipment

This heading includes small buildings, repairs or alterations of a substantial nature to buildings, large pieces of equipment not normally allowed for in the maintenance grant and special items such as roading in university grounds. Lists are prepared annually for submission to Government on the basis of priorities established by the Grants Committee and the committee is then advised what funds are available to meet the costs.

Special Items

It has been agreed with the Government that circumstances occurring during the quinquennium which affect the financial provision for all the University institutions may be raised at any time. The two items which have occurred during the last quinquennium have been the alteration of the estimate of the number of students on which the formula for grants is based and necessary alteration to staff salaries.* The Grants Committee has been asked by all the University institutions to act for them in presenting a case to Government for money to allow salaries to be increased and experience has proved that this is the only practicable way to handle this problem.

Research

The University is an institution which is expected to transmit knowledge and advance knowledge and it is generally recognised that a University is in poor shape if its teachers are not making contributions to the advancement of learning as well as teaching students.

Although research is recognised as a proper function of a University, there may be no special recognition of this in the ordinary University maintenance grant. It is generally agreed,

* For current rates of salary see Appendix A, p. 35.

however, that the staffing of the University should be on a generous enough scale to permit those teachers who wish to do research work and who are capable of it to get enough time outside their teaching load to carry out independent studies. This is one of the aims which is pursued when the Grants Committee seeks funds to improve the staff student ratio. In addition special funds are granted for research administered through a Research Committee of the University and for the year 1959 the amount is £25,000. A much bigger figure is being sought for the 1960-1964 quinquennium. In addition, the Colleges of Agriculture each get about £8,000 per annum for research from the C.S.I.R. and the Medical School £60,000 per annum through the Medical Research Council. Other special purpose sums are available from the Carnegie Corporation for work in Social Sciences and special funds may be made available in future by the Government for researches in nuclear science.

It is a moot question whether a special sum should be built into the ordinary University vote for research but in any case a good staff-student ratio, more money for technicians, and better grants for libraries and equipment, all assist in providing means to do research.

Graduate Schools

There are no graduate schools in the American sense in the University system but most departments have students who have already taken their bachelor's degrees and are studying for their master's degrees while a smaller number move on towards the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. No special staff is allocated to graduate training: the ordinary teachers take the post-graduate students in their stride, but there is a strong drive to staff more adequately for graduate work and to attract students to stay on and take their higher degrees.

Although the Ph.D. degree can be taken in New Zealand, a large number of the best students go overseas for the doctors degree. This is considered by many teachers to be a weakness since the laboratories and advanced classes do benefit by the advanced scholars staying on for higher degrees but, on the other hand, graduates with their M.Sc. degrees, for instance, feel that they are then ready to benefit from further advanced experience under famous scholars in Great Britain and America.

The Colleges of Agriculture

The Canterbury Agricultural College at Lincoln and the Massey Agricultural College at Palmerston North are members of the University system. Their standing in the University of New

Zealand is established in the statute "Constituent Institutions" as follows: "The constituent institutions are:—The University of Otago, Dunedin; The University of Canterbury, Christchurch; The University of Auckland, Auckland; The Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington *together with* the Canterbury Agricultural College, Lincoln and the Massey Agricultural College, Palmerston North."

The two Colleges have very much the same procedures both academic and financial as the constituent Universities. They prepare "Courses of Study" and have them approved by the Curriculum Committee, they prepare their estimates for quinquennial grants and submit them to the Grants Committee just as the Universities do. The Colleges are administered by Boards of Governors who carry the same kind of responsibility for the working of the institution as the Councils of the Universities, they are represented on the Senate and they employ full-time administrative heads in the same way as the Universities. They differ from the Universities, however, in the much narrower range of their teaching since they consist of one faculty only, but they differ also in the greater range of the qualifications they give since they do a good deal of sub-University teaching.

Since they have the good fortune to operate in relation to the most important export industry of New Zealand they carry considerable prestige and attract students from other countries as well as New Zealand.

BUILDINGS

During and for some ten years after World War Two little building was done in any part of the University system, and apart from the large new medical school block, no new major building was attempted. An urgent demand for building arose when the influx of returned men to the University stretched accommodation well beyond its capacity, but this challenge was met in most places by using temporary accommodation, either army huts or new buildings in temporary materials. A very serious situation faced the Universities during the last ten years or so because not only was their accommodation inadequate for their existing students but also it was clear that there would be a big increase in University students in the late fifties and early sixties,* and there would not be adequate buildings in which to teach them. Facing this situation, the Grants Committee with the assistance of the Universities prepared in 1954 an all-over plan for buildings to meet the expected in-rush of students in the next ten years. This

* See forecast of student numbers later in this paper (p. 25).

plan visualised a building programme costing some twelve million pounds, and the Government agreed to the first step in the plan, the erection of a major building at each of the four main University centres. Three of these major buildings out of the four are complete or nearly so, the fourth at Auckland has not yet been started because of the uncertainty about the site of the University. A second major building has been approved for Canterbury University and a second for Victoria University of Wellington, while a second for Otago is still a matter of negotiation. Temporary buildings have been erected at Auckland to meet the immediate need, and agreement on further major buildings has been reached although none has started there for reasons mentioned earlier. The forecast of student numbers indicates that by 1965 numbers will have doubled as compared with 1955, and providing accommodation for this great increase in student numbers requires a major effort which the country may or may not be able to meet. The building programme will, it is expected, be continued, and at present no rate of building which can be attained in this country is too fast to house the number of students coming forward. Great attention is being paid both in Great Britain and in North America to planning new University buildings, establishing norms for various kinds of laboratories and lecture rooms, and in all directions insisting that University buildings are as economically built as may be consistent with efficiency and good design. This policy has to be followed in New Zealand where the State provides all the money for new University building.

NEW INSTITUTIONS

In 1959, two new developments were agreed to in the University system, the one a new branch of the Victoria University of Wellington at Palmerston North, and the other a branch of the University of Auckland at Hamilton.

Palmerston North

Since 1955, a private arrangement has existed by which university teachers from the Victoria University of Wellington taught a limited range of subjects to students of the Palmerston North Teachers' Training College. In 1957, a deputation representative of the Post Primary Teachers' Association and the New Zealand Educational Institute was received by the Senate to hear a case for the concentration of extramural teaching at one university centre. After a Committee of Senate had examined the question and its Report adopted by the Senate, the Victoria University of Wellington decided to set up at Palmerston North a centre for extra-

mural university teaching for the students throughout New Zealand and at the same time as part of a unified scheme a centre for teaching a limited range of university Stage I subjects to students of the Teachers' Training College there as well as to any other students who might wish to enrol from the district. A site for the new branch was donated by the Palmerston North City Council and with Government approval of the necessary finance Victoria is aiming at opening this branch in 1960.

Hamilton

Since 1956, a group of people in Hamilton, later incorporated in 1957 as "a University of South Auckland Society", has advocated the establishment of university teaching in the South Auckland district. A deputation from this group waited on the Senate in August, 1957, to urge the establishment of a university centre in South Auckland. The Senate set up a Committee which finally recommended that: "Beginning in a modest way, a university institution offering selected Arts, and at a later stage Science, subjects should be established in close proximity to the Teachers' Training College in South Auckland". Subsequently, in April, 1959, the Council and Professorial Board of the University of Auckland both agreed that their university would do what it could to help in "the establishment and development of university facilities in the Waikato" and recommended through the Grants Committee to the Government that funds be provided for this purpose. The Government agreed to provide the funds and the University of Auckland is preparing to establish its branch facilities for university teaching in Hamilton in association with the new Teachers' Training College there in 1960.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE

In this country there are two kinds of halls of residence—hostels which give board and lodging, have some corporate life and offer some tutorial assistance to students, and residential colleges usually associated with religious denominations where rather more community life is enjoyed and where tutorial assistance and supervision of students are rather more extensive than in hostels.

There are no teaching colleges of the type found in Oxford and Cambridge since here the universities themselves provide the necessary tuition for all degrees.

Apart from the Colleges of Agriculture at which residential accommodation must be provided for the students, only Otago

University has developed residential halls to any marked degree. The following table based on official returns from the Universities sets out the position:—

UNIVERSITY RESIDENCES		
<i>Universities</i>	<i>Name of Residential Hall</i>	<i>Number of Students</i>
Auckland	O'Rorke Hall (Hostel)	49 W 75 M
		— 124 —
Canterbury	Rolleston House Helen Conon Hall College House Bishop Julius Hostel Rochester Hall Rosary House	80 M 70 W 74 M 50 W 34 M 24 W
		— 332 —
Otago	Selwyn House Knox Hall St. Margaret's Hall Arana Hall Carrington Hall Dominican Hall Studholme House Aquinas Hall	80 M 113 M 124 W 100 M 105 (57M 48W) 40 W 66 W 70 M
		— 698 —
Wellington	Weir House	95 M
		— 95 —

NOTE: There are also some unofficial residences in most university centres for unspecified numbers of women and men managed by groups of students or by benevolent bodies.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Canterbury Agricultural College	Ivey Hall	91	M
	Hudson Hall	160	M
	Short Course residence	31	
	D Block	18	
		—	
		299	
		—	
Massey Agricultural College	Residences	300	M
		25	W
		—	
		325	
		—	
	Grand Total	1873	
Number in full time residence at Universities less Agricultural Colleges		1249	
		—	

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENTS FOR 1958

The following enrolment tables have been prepared from copies of the Education Department return (Form E 4/21) modified by the deletion of extramural students.*

Based on total enrolment of internal students (including part-time but excluding extramural), the order for size is Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago, but considered on the basis of full-time enrolments only the order is Otago, Auckland, Canterbury, Wellington.

	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Auckland	1,436	1,991	3,427
Wellington	931	1,746	2,677
Canterbury	1,388	1,105	2,493
Otago	1,744	612	2,356
	—	—	—
	5,499	5,454	10,953
	—	—	—

* From Grants Committee tables printed in 1958 Senate Minutes.

ENROLMENT IN FACULTIES

	Univ. of Auckland			Univ. of Wellington			Univ. of Canterbury		
	F.T.	P.T.	Total	F.T.	P.T.	Total	F.T.	P.T.	Total
A. Arts and Science									
Arts	493	907	1,400	375	769	1,144	445	479	924
Science	289	133	422	251	160	411	269	93	362
Science Intermediate	213	35	248	123	35	158	192	35	227
Commerce	43	490	533	36	568	604	20	363	383
Law	73	212	285	121	214	335	44	106	150
Total Arts and Science	1,111	1,777	2,888	906	1,746	2,652	970	1,076	2,046
 B. Special Schools									
Agriculture									
Architecture	142	98	240						
Dentistry									
Engineering	148	18	166				349	29	378
Fine Arts	35	98	133				69		69
Home Science									
Medicine									
Physical Education									
Public Administration						8		8	
Social Science						17		17	
Total Special Schools	325	214	539	25	—	25	418	29	447
Grand Total (A + B)	1,436	1,991	3,427	931	1,746	2,677	1,388	1,105	2,493

For the purposes of this table Arts and General enrolments have been divided into the Law. Included in Arts are the following: Music, Divinity, Education, Journalism,

(EXCLUDING EXTERNAL STUDENTS)

Univ. of Otago			Massey Agric. College			Cant. Agric. College			Totals		
F.T.	P.T.	Total	F.T.	P.T.	Total	F.T.	P.T.	Total	F.T.	P.T.	Total
271	285	556							1,584	2,440	4,024
178	60	238							987	446	1,433
244	4	248							772	109	881
14	194	208							113	1,615	1,728
32	59	91							270	591	861
739	602	1,341							3,726	5,201	8,927
			443	7	450	339	7	346	782	14	796
									142	98	240
168		168							168		168
21	5	26							518	52	570
									104	98	202
139		139							139		139
601	5	606							601	5	606
76		76							76		76
									8		8
									17		17
1,005	10	1,015	443	7	450	339	7	346	2,555	267	2,822
1,744	612	2,356	443	7	450	339	7	346	6,281	5,468	11,749

four faculties of Arts, Science (with Intermediate shown separately), Commerce and Physical Education (Cant.). Commerce includes Banking.

Distribution by Faculties

Based on total internal enrolments the largest faculties are:

	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Arts	1,584	2,440	4,024
Science	987	446	1,443
Science Inter.	772	109	881
	—	1,759	—
Commerce	113	1,615	1,728
Law	270	591	861
Agriculture	782	14	796
Medicine	601	5	606
Engineering	518	52	570

Comparative Size of Arts Faculties

	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Auckland	493	907	1,400
Wellington	375	769	1,144
Canterbury	445	479	924
Otago	271	285	556
	—	—	—
	1,584	2,440	4,024

Comparative Size of Science Faculties (Excluding Intermediate)

	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Auckland	289	133	422
Wellington	251	160	411
Canterbury	269	93	362
Otago	178	60	238
	—	—	—
	987	446	1,433

Comparative Size of Science Faculties Including Intermediate

	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Auckland	502	168	670
Canterbury	461	128	589
Wellington	374	195	569
Otago	422	64	486
	—	—	—
	1,759	555	2,314

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS TO 1975

The following tables have been reproduced from the Department of Education booklet entitled "New Zealand University Enrolment—Projections to 1975" published in 1957, with the revised tables issued in January, 1959.

The enrolments cover internal students, both full-time and part-time at the four constituent institutions and the two agricultural colleges. Extramural students and students taking short courses of less than one year's duration at the agricultural colleges are not included. The tables show that university enrolments, which during the years 1951-56 remained almost stationary at about 10,000, are expected to exceed 15,000 by 1963 and 20,000 by 1966-67, to exceed 25,000 by 1973 and to approach, if not exceed, 30,000 by 1975.

The Education Department demographer predicts that though numbers will probably rise fairly rapidly at first, the increase is expected to be most rapid between 1964 and 1968, and will continue beyond 1968 though at a diminished rate.

The sixteen series of enrolment projections for the years 1957-1975 have been prepared from four alternative projections of enrolment of first-year students combined with four sets of ratios for subsequent years. (See Table 1, p. 26.)

The tables 2-5 prepared by the Department of Education are, with a slight revision, an extension of the projections given on pages 5 and 6 of the booklet, "New Zealand University Enrolment Projections to 1975" which was published in November, 1957, by that department.

For each constituent university, four alternative sets of enrolments for all years 1959 through 1972 have been stated. Sets I and II assume that the proportion of each university in total enrolment is the *same* as that of 1958. Sets III and IV assume that the proportions of Auckland and Victoria *increase* by approximately .2 per cent per annum (or, 3.0 per cent during the whole forecasting period). The assumption for Canterbury and Otago is a corresponding *decline* in proportion.

Sets I and III are based on the *lowest* of the sixteen national enrolment projections of November, 1957, and sets II and IV are based on the *highest* of those national projections. It has been assumed that total enrolment at the four universities represents 94.5 per cent of the national figures (which include also the rolls of other than short-course students at the two agricultural colleges). All figures refer to full-time and part-time students attending lectures, and exclude extramural students.

TABLE 1
UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS TO 1975

(i)				(ii)				(iii)				(iv)				
Year	(a) (1)	(b) (2)	(c) (3)	(d) (4)	(a) (5)	(b) (6)	(c) (7)	(d) (8)	(a) (9)	(b) (10)	(c) (11)	(d) (12)	(a) (13)	(b) (14)	(c) (15)	(d) (16)
1957	10,500	10,800	10,800	11,100	10,500	10,850	10,900	11,150	10,500	10,850	10,900	11,100				
1958	11,200	11,550	11,600	11,800	11,300	11,650	11,700	11,950	11,350	11,700	11,700	12,000				
1959	12,300	12,650	12,700	12,950	12,500	12,850	12,900	13,150	12,500	12,900	12,950	13,200				
1960	13,100	13,450	13,500	13,800	13,400	13,800	13,900	14,200	13,500	13,900	14,000	14,300				
1961	13,800	14,200	14,250	14,600	14,300	14,700	14,800	15,100	14,400	14,900	14,900	15,250	14,450	14,900	15,000	15,300
1962	14,750	15,200	15,200	15,600	15,400	15,850	15,900	16,250	15,500	16,100	16,000	16,400	15,600	16,100	16,100	16,450
1963	15,300	15,750	15,800	16,100	16,000	16,500	16,550	16,900	16,250	16,700	16,800	17,150	16,300	16,800	16,850	17,250
1964	16,700	17,200	17,250	17,600	17,600	18,100	18,150	18,550	17,800	18,350	18,400	18,800	18,000	18,500	18,550	19,000
1965	18,500	19,100	19,150	19,550	19,550	20,100	20,200	20,600	19,800	20,400	20,450	20,900	20,000	20,600	20,700	21,200
1966	20,000	20,600	20,700	21,100	21,050	21,650	21,800	22,200	21,350	21,950	22,050	22,500	21,700	22,300	22,400	22,900
1967	21,500	22,150	22,200	22,700	22,600	23,300	23,350	23,900	22,850	23,600	23,650	24,200	23,300	24,000	24,100	24,700
1968	22,500	23,250	23,250	23,800	23,700	24,450	24,450	25,000	24,000	24,800	24,800	25,400	24,450	25,300	25,300	25,900
1969	22,800	23,500	23,500	24,100	23,950	24,750	24,750	25,350	24,300	25,100	25,100	25,700	24,750	25,600	25,600	26,250
1970	23,400	24,200	24,200	24,800	24,600	25,400	25,450	26,000	24,950	25,750	25,750	26,400	25,450	26,300	26,300	27,000
1971	24,000	24,800	24,800	25,400	25,300	26,100	26,100	26,750	25,600	26,450	26,450	27,100	26,100	27,000	27,000	27,700
1972	24,700	25,450	25,500	26,100	25,950	26,800	26,800	27,450	26,300	27,150	27,200	27,800	26,800	27,800	27,700	28,400
1973	25,300	26,100	26,150	26,800	26,600	27,500	27,500	28,200	26,950	27,800	27,850	28,500	27,500	28,400	28,400	29,100
1974	25,900	26,700	26,750	27,400	27,200	28,100	28,100	28,800	27,500	28,500	28,500	29,200	28,100	29,000	29,000	29,800
1975	26,400	27,250	27,250	27,900	27,700	28,600	28,600	29,300	28,100	29,000	29,000	29,750	28,700	29,600	29,600	30,400

TABLE 2: ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS
UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

	I Year	II <i>lowest</i>	III <i>highest</i>	IV <i>lowest</i>	IV <i>highest</i>
(a) Assuming 1958 share in National Roll	(b) Assuming <i>increasing</i> share in National Roll				
1959	3,605	3,870	3,635	3,900	
1960	3,845	4,185	3,905	4,255	
1961	4,045	4,525	4,140	4,635	
1962	4,325	4,820	4,465	4,975	
1963	4,480	5,055	4,655	5,250	
1964	4,900	5,565	5,120	5,815	
1965	5,425	6,215	5,705	6,535	
1966	5,860	6,710	6,200	7,100	
1967	6,295	7,240	6,700	7,705	
1968	6,590	7,595	7,055	8,135	
1969	6,680	7,690	7,200	8,285	
1970	6,850	7,905	7,425	8,570	
1971	7,040	8,120	7,675	8,855	
1972	7,240	8,325	7,940	9,130	

TABLE 3: ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS
VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

	I Year	II <i>lowest</i>	II <i>highest</i>	III <i>lowest</i>	III <i>highest</i>	IV <i>lowest</i>	IV <i>highest</i>
(a) Assuming 1958 share in National Roll	(b) Assuming <i>increasing</i> share in National Roll						
1959	2,825	3,030	2,860	3,070			
1960	3,015	3,280	3,090	3,360			
1961	3,170	3,550	3,290	3,680			
1962	3,390	3,780	3,555	3,965			
1963	3,510	3,960	3,715	4,190			
1964	3,840	4,360	4,090	4,650			
1965	4,255	4,875	4,570	5,235			
1966	4,590	5,260	4,970	5,695			
1967	4,935	5,675	5,380	6,190			
1968	5,165	5,955	5,675	6,540			
1969	5,240	6,025	5,795	6,670			
1970	5,370	6,195	5,990	6,910			
1971	5,515	6,365	6,195	7,155			
1972	5,675	6,525	6,420	7,385			

TABLE 4: ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS
UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

	I	II	III	IV
(a) Assuming 1958 share in National Roll			(b) Assuming <i>decreasing</i> share in National Roll	
Year	<i>lowest</i>	<i>highest</i>	<i>lowest</i>	<i>highest</i>
1959	2,745	2,945	2,700	2,900
1960	2,925	3,185	2,850	3,105
1961	3,080	3,445	2,970	3,320
1962	3,290	3,670	3,140	3,500
1963	3,410	3,845	3,220	3,635
1964	3,730	4,235	3,490	3,965
1965	4,130	4,730	3,830	4,390
1966	4,460	5,110	4,100	4,700
1967	4,790	5,510	4,365	5,020
1968	5,015	5,780	4,525	5,220
1969	5,085	5,855	4,545	5,235
1970	5,215	6,020	4,620	5,330
1971	5,355	6,185	4,700	5,420
1972	5,510	6,335	4,785	5,505

TABLE 5: ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS
UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO

	I	II	III	IV
(a) Assuming 1958 share in National Roll			(b) Assuming <i>decreasing</i> share in National Roll	
Year	<i>lowest</i>	<i>highest</i>	<i>lowest</i>	<i>highest</i>
1959	2,450	2,630	2,430	2,605
1960	2,615	2,850	2,555	2,780
1961	2,755	3,080	2,650	2,965
1962	2,945	3,280	2,790	3,110
1963	3,050	3,440	2,860	3,225
1964	3,330	3,790	3,100	3,520
1965	3,690	4,230	3,395	3,890
1966	3,990	4,570	3,630	4,155
1967	4,280	4,925	3,855	4,435
1968	4,480	5,170	3,995	4,605
1969	4,545	5,230	4,010	4,610
1970	4,665	5,380	4,065	4,690
1971	4,790	5,530	4,130	4,770
1972	4,925	5,665	4,205	4,830

STAFFING IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND

For Arts and General Departments the Block Grant formula has been designed to enable the constituent institutions to aim at a theoretical staff-student ratio of 1 : 14. That is one staff member to 14 equivalent full time students (E.F.T.S.).

An equivalent full time student in New Zealand is calculated by dividing nett fee income by £18, the average fee including college fee that an Arts or Science student would pay annually for a four-year course leading to a Master's degree.

In comparing the actual staffing ratio with the theoretical ratio in the departments of the constituent institutions part-time staff should be converted to equivalent full-time staff either by the scheme used in the Murray Report, or by some other method such as dividing total salary paid part-time staff by either a lecturer's salary or average staff salary.

Furthermore it is customary to regard the cost of demonstrators as a charge on the academic salary component of the Block Grant rather than the non-academic salary component of the grant. Even if the University Grants Committee's recommendation to increase the non-academic component of the Block Grant in the third quinquennium is adopted it is probable that demonstrators will still be regarded as a charge on the academic salary component because demonstrators as distinct from technicians are regarded as having a quasi teaching function. Thus the actual staff-student ratio lags behind the theoretical except in the University of Otago where the responsibility for providing basic staff in small departments has forced that University to draw upon the other components in the Block Grant formula to meet the academic salary bill.

In the special schools no formula for staffing has been formulated though in comparing the estimates for two similar schools the Grants Committee does give some regard to the respective staff-student ratios.

The attached table prepared from lists submitted in November 1958 sets out the staffing in the four constituent institutions and the two agricultural colleges. The division into faculties is perhaps somewhat arbitrary, the subjects and/or departments included in each being as follows:

<i>Arts</i>	<i>Science</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Law</i>
Classics	Physics	Economics	Law
Philosophy	Chemistry	Professional	Professional
Psychology	Zoology	Accountancy	Subjects
English	Botany	Subjects	
Languages	Geology		
Mathematics	Geography		
History			
Education			
Anthropology			
Music			

TABLE OF ACADEMIC
(Full-time)

	University of Auckland					University of Wellington					University of Canterbury				
	P.	S.L.	L.	J.L.	Ttl.	P.	S.L.	L.	J.L.	Ttl.	P.	S.L.	L.	J.L.	Ttl.
A. Arts and Science															
Arts	9	23	29	11	72	10	20	19	11	60	9	18	18	4	49
Science (incl. Inter.)	6	19	16	6	47	6	13	17	3	39	6	12	16	6	40
Commerce	1	5	3	-	9	1	4	2	-	7	1	3	1	-	5
Law	2	2	-	-	4	2	3	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1
Total Arts and Science	18	49	48	17	132	19	40	38	14	111	17	33	35	10	95
*	28	46½	46½	28	149	27	44	44	27	142	20½	34	34	20½	110
B. Special Schools															
Agriculture															
Architecture	3	12	-	-	15										
Dentistry															
Engineering	3	9	4	-	16						4	14	11	-	29
Fine Arts	-	4	4	1	9						-	4	5	-	9
Home Science															
Medicine															
Physical Education															
Public Administration						1	3	1	1	6					
Social Science						1	1	2	-	4					
Total Special Schools	6	25	8	1	40	2	4	3	1	10	4	18	16	-	38
TOTAL A & B	24	74	56	18	172	21	44	41	15	121	21	51	51	10	133

Senior Lecturer includes Associate Professor.

The above table has been prepared from staff lists submitted by the Constituent 1959 Calendars of the Constituent Institutions, with arbitrary adjustments where to the Grants Committee.

* The theoretical staffing target aimed at in the Block Grant formula for the second lecturers, 5 lecturers, 3 junior lecturers.

STAFF AS AT 1/11/1958

staff only)

University of Otago					Massey Agric. College					Canterby. Agric. College					Totals					
P.	S.L.	L.	J.L.	Ttl.	P.	S.L.	L.	J.L.	Ttl.	P.	S.L.	L.	J.L.	Ttl.	P.	S.L.	L.	J.L.	Ttl.	
8	10	20	5	43						36	71	86	31	224						
5	9	14	7	35						23	53	63	22	161						
1	2	-	2	5						4	14	6	2	26						
1	-	-	-	1						6	5	-	-	11						
15	21	34	14	84						69	143	155	55	422						
15	24½	24½	15	79											479					
					4	30	12	7	53	4	18	13	1	36	8	48	25	8	89	
											3	12	-	-	15					
3	7	6	5	21							3	7	6	5	21					
2	4	1	-	7							9	27	16	-	52					
											-	8	9	1	18					
1	5	4	6	16							1	5	4	6	16					
9	18	9	9	45							9	18	9	9	45					
-	2	2	3	7							-	2	2	3	7					
											1	3	1	1	6					
											1	1	2	-	4					
15	36	22	23	96	4	30	12	7	53	4	18	13	1	36	35	131	74	33	273	
30	57	56	37	180	4	30	12	7	53	4	18	13	1	36	104	274	229	88	695	

Institutions as at 1/11/58. The breakdown into faculties has been compiled from the necessary to reconcile staff lists published in the Calendars with staff lists submitted

quinquennium 1955-59 (including 1957 revision) on a ratio of 3 professors, 5 senior

TABLE OF CANDIDATES COMPLETING DEGREES
1954-1958

(Source Ed. Dept. Report E.1. Table 11.7)

TABLE I—BACHELORS

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Arts	348	304	317	346	340
Science	169	168	147	148	177
Engineering	100	104	94	94	118
Architecture	5	12	3	10	7
Med. and Surg.	91	97	90	87	94
Medical Science	4	6	9	5	4
Dentistry	26	20	37	48	39
Law	54	57	72	72	89
Commerce	42	49	35	34	33
Music	11	14	8	5	11
Agric. Science.	14	26	13	20	14
Divinity	8	1	5	7	6
Home Science	9	9	7	6	4
	881	867	837	882	936

For Table II—Masters, see next page.

TABLE III—DOCTORATES

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Literature	—	—	—	1	—
Laws	—	—	—	—	—
Science	5	—	—	4	2
Philosophy	12	7	5	17	5
Medicine	6	3	5	6	4
Dental Surgery	2	—	1	—	—
	25	10	11	28	11

TABLE IV—SUMMARY

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Doctorates	25	10	11	28	11
Masters	233	221	166	222	230
Bachelors	881	867	837	882	936
	1,139	1,098	1,014	1,132	1,177

TABLE II—MASTERS

	1954			1955			1956			1957			1958		
	Hons.	Pass	Total	Hons.	Pass	Total	Hons.	Pass	Total	Hons.	Pass	Total	Hons.	Pass	Total
Arts	90	67	157	76	46	122	75	39	114	77	45	122	91	55	146
Science	39	17	56	45	25	70	23	9	32	51	17	68	46	8	54
Engineering	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	1	1	—	6	6	—	15	15
Surgery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Medical Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dental Surg.	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Law	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	2	4	—	2	2
Commerce	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	2	2	1	2	3	—	1	1
Agriculture	5	1	6	3	2	5	7	2	9	8	3	11	2	4	6
Home Science	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Music	—	3	3	—	4	4	—	3	3	—	6	6	—	3	3
	136	97	233	126	95	221	106	60	166	139	83	222	140	90	230

TABLE V—ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES GRADUATING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Civil	48	59	49	54	63
Mechanical	21	21	20	17	12
Electrical	21	12	15	15	32
Chemical	7	3	—	5	7
Mining	3	5	8	3	4
Metallurgical	—	4	2	—	—
	100	104	94	94	118

TABLE OF STUDENTS MATRICULATING IN THE CONSTITUENT INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1955-1959

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Auckland	765	711	892	1,024	1,230
Wellington	685	673	807	963	1,046
Canterbury	487	501	520	707	842
Otago	376	385	434	507	564
Massey	5	12	1	57	73
Lincoln	—	2	1	40	49
	2,318	2,284	2,655	3,298	3,804

Between 1950-1956 the number matriculating remained relatively stable but commencing in 1957 there has been a marked upward swing in enrolments as is shown in the following table:—

INCREASE IN NUMBERS MATRICULATING IN THE YEARS 1957, 1958 AND 1959

	1957	1958	1959	Total
Auckland	181	132	206	519
Wellington	134	156	83	373
Canterbury	19	187	135	341
Otago	49	73	57	179
Massey	—11	56	16	61
Lincoln	—1	39	9	47
	371	643	506	1,520

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

This small bulletin sets out some of the statistics, characteristics and procedures as they relate to the University of New Zealand in 1959. The University enters its 90th year in August next and since the Committee of Inquiry into university affairs will start its work in September, it was considered appropriate that this minor stocktaking be prepared before the Inquiry begins.

APPENDIX A

UNIVERSITY SALARIES AS FROM 19 NOVEMBER, 1956

Academic and Senior Administrative Staff

Academic Head (Constituent)	£2,640
Academic Head (Agricultural)	£2,440
Professor	£2,190
Associate Professor	£1,790
Senior Lecturer Head of Department	£1,715 (Max.)
Senior Lecturer } Liaison Officer }	£1,315-£1,615 (x £50)
Lecturer	£1,025-£1,275 (x £50)
Junior Lecturer	£780-£880 (x £50)
Librarian (Constituent)	£1,390-£1,690 (x £50)
Librarian (Agricultural)	£830-£1,090 (4 x £50, 1 x £60)
Registrar (Constituent)	£1,465-£1,715 (x £50)
Registrar (Agricultural)	£1,300-£1,600 (x £50)

Medical

Dean's allowance	£250
Professor Clinical	£3,040
Professor Pre-clinical	£2,890
Senior Lecturer Clinical	£2,040-£2,340 (x £75)
Senior Lecturer Pre-clinical	£1,790-£2,090 (x £75)
Lecturer Clinical	£1,640-£1,940 (x £75)
Lecturer Pre-clinical	£1,290-£1,590 (x £75)
Assistant Lecturer	£830-£1,240 (3 x £80 2 x £85)
Special Clinical Lecturer	£2,390-£2,890 (x £100)
Junior Specialist O. and G.	
Senior Registrar O. and G. } at Hospital rates	

Dental

Dean's allowance	£250
Professor	£2,490
Associate Professor	£2,240
Senior Lecturer	£1,740-£1,940 (x £100)
Lecturer	£1,490-£1,690 (x £50)
Assistant Lecturer	£935-£1,290 (6 x £50 1 x £55)

APPENDIX B
POSTGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS OR FELLOWSHIPS

Awarded by	Applications Close	Qualifications	No. Awarded	Tenure	Value	Remarks	
*Postgraduate in Arts	U.N.Z.	1st November	1st Class Hons.	Ave. 3 but more have been awarded (5 in 1958)	2 years	£500 p.a.	To encourage advanced study in some other University or Institution approved by Senate. May not hold any position of emolument.
*Postgraduate in Science	U.N.Z.	1st November	1st Class Hons.	2	2 years	£500 p.a.	As for Arts
*Travelling Schol. U.N.Z. in Commerce		1st November	1st Class Hons.	1 biennially	2 years	£500 p.a.	As for Arts
*Travelling Schol. U.N.Z. in Law		1st November	LL.B.	1 biennially	2 years	£500 p.a.	As for Arts
*Travelling Schol. U.N.Z. in Architecture		1st November	B.Arch.	1	1 year	†£400 p.a. †£500 p.a. if scholar holds no position of emolument	As for Arts †£500 p.a. if scholar holds no position of emolument
*Travelling Schol. U.N.Z. in Engineering		1st November	B.E.	1	1 year	†£400 p.a. †£500 p.a. if scholar holds no position of emolument	As for Arts †£500 p.a. if scholar holds no position of emolument
*Travelling Schol. U.N.Z. in Medicine	—		M.B.	1	1 year	†£400 p.a.	†£500 p.a. if scholar holds no position of emolument
*Travelling Schol. U.N.Z. in Dentistry		1st November	B.D.S.	1	1 year	†£400 p.a. †£500 p.a. if scholar holds no position of emolument	†£500 p.a. if scholar holds no position of emolument

* Note: Postgraduate and Travelling Scholars may with permission hold emoluments (including value of scholarship) totalling £800 (U.S.A.), £700 (U.K.).

	Awarded by	Applications Close	Qualifications	No. Awarded	Tenure	Value	Remarks	
	Macmillan Brown Agric. Research Scholarship	U.N.Z.	1st November	Hons. in Agriculture or other faculty	1 biennially	£300 p.a.	Tenable at N.Z. Agric. College or in special case some other institution. With permission of Senate may be held along with any other Scholarship †May be renewed for a second year	
	N.Z. Industrial Gases	U.N.Z.	1st November	B.E.	1	£200 p.a.	Tenable in New Zealand †May be extended for a further two years at increased emolument of £300 p.a. May not hold position of emolument	
	Research Fund Fellowships	U.N.Z.	1st February	Not specified. Normally honours	Not specified	£450 p.a.	Tenable at University Institution in New Zealand	
	I.C.I. (N.Z.) Research Fellowships	U.N.Z.	1st November	Graduate	1	£550-£750	Tenable at University Institution in New Zealand. May be extended for a third year. Fellow must engage in some teaching activity	
	Shirtcliffe Fellowship	N.Z. Selection Committee	1st November with Registrar U.N.Z.	Master's degree in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Agric. or B.Sc. (Hons.)	1	2 years	£500 p.a.	Tenable in any country in British Commonwealth. Intended to assist candidates with inadequate finance
	Winifred Gimblett Scholarship	U.N.Z.	1st November	Honours in Philosophy, Psychology or Education or graduate in Medicine	Not specified	1 year	Not fixed	College or Institution approved by Senate. Investigation in field of abnormal psychology

	Awarded by	Applications Close	Qualifications	No. Awarded	Tenure	Value	Remarks
Gordon Watson Scholarship	N.Z. Board of Selection	1st November with Registrar U.N.Z.	Master's degree in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law or Divinity or B.Sc. (Hons.)	1 biennially	2 years	£700 + travel grant	One year in England or Scotland and 1 year in Europe or Asia or America. Candidates must undertake to return to N.Z. for 2 years minimum.
Fellowships in Education at Univ. of London	Institute of Education, London. U.N.Z. nominates	1st November	5 years' teaching or education administration	2	1 year	£500 p.a. + £50 travel + £150 if accompanied by wife	University of London, Institute of Education
Mercer Memorial Scholarship	U.N.Z.	1st November	B.A. B.Sc., or B.E.	1 annually or biennially	1 year	£100 p.a. †Or £200 p.a. in alternate years.	Original work in engineering related to aeronautics
Unilever Scholarship	Special Committee	1st November with Registrar U.N.Z.	Honours Arts or Science. 5 years' residence in N.Z. (Males only)	1	2 years	£750 p.a.	Tenable at any U.K. University
B.P. Post-graduate Scholarship	U.N.Z.	1st November	Graduates of U.N.Z. in Engineering or Science or graduates of other University approved by U.N.Z.	1	1 year	£400 p.a.	Tenable in N.Z. Preference to holders of Bachelor's degrees
L. B. Wood Travelling Scholarship	U.N.Z.	1st November	Graduate of U.N.Z.	1 biennially	2 years	£300 p.a.	Tenable 1 year at University of Edinburgh and 1 year at any University in Great Britain

	Awarded by	Applications Close	Qualifications	No. Awarded	Tenure	Value	Remarks
Michael Hiatt Baker Scholarship	Univ. of Bristol on nomination of U.N.Z.	1st November	Graduate of U.N.Z.	1 biennially	‡2 years	£350 p.a.	Tenable at University of Bristol. † Scholarship may be extended for further year but next award then postponed
Shell Post- graduate Scholarship	Special Committee	1st November with Registrar U.N.Z.	Honours. 5 years' residence in N.Z. (Males only)	1	2 years	£750 p.a. + travel	University in United Kingdom for work in specified sciences or engineering
Research Scholarships	Constituent Institutions	1st December	Honours	Not specified	Not specified	Not stated	Tenable at University Institution in New Zealand
1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship	Commissioners in U.K. on recom- mendation of U.N.Z.	1st November	Honours	1	‡2 years	£550 p.a.	Overseas study at Institution approved by Commissioners. † May be renewed for a third year
Rutherford Scholarship	Awarded by Royal Society on recommendation of U.N.Z.	1st November	Graduate of University within British Common- wealth	1	3 years	£650- £850 p.a. + allces. for travel and fees	Within British Commonwealth experimental research in natural sciences
Orford Studentship	Provost, Kings College, Cam- bridge, on nomination of Chancellor, U.N.Z.	1st November	Graduate or prospective graduate	1 biennially	2 years	£400 p.a.	King's College, Cambridge. An additional payment of £50 maximum may be made
Frank Knox Memorial Fellowship	Harvard University	—	Graduates of not more than two years' standing. (Males only)	2	1 year	\$2,800 p.a.	Tenable at Harvard. Offered at intervals. Last award 1957. Next award 1959.

	Awarded by	Applications Close	Qualifications	No. Awarded	Tenure	Value	Remarks
Duke University Fellowships	Duke University on recommendation of U.N.Z.	—	M.A. or equivalent (First Class Honours)	1	2 years	\$2,000 p.a. + fees	Tenable Duke University. Study in economic, political and historical problems
British Council Scholarships	British Council on recommendation of U.N.Z.	1st November	Degree or professional qualifications 25-35 age group	1	+1 year	Fares maintenance fees	Tenable in U.K. for advanced study in political science, history, economics or philosophy. †In special cases award may be for 2 years
Nuffield awards	Nuffield Foundation on recommendation of U.N.Z.	30th April	N.Z. born graduates. 25-35 years of age. Doctor's degrees	—	1 year	£900+	Tenable in U.K. for advanced study in natural sciences, humanities and medicine. May not hold position of emolument
German Academic Exchange service	G.A.E.S. on recommendation of U.N.Z. and German Minister in N.Z.	As notified annually	Preferably graduates but at least 2 years' University study	3	1 year	350 deutsch-marks (approx. £360 p.a.)	Tenable within Federal Republic of Germany or West Berlin for study in any field
Alexander von Humboldt Foundation	German Selection Committee	30th November with German diplomatic mission	Graduates	—	10 mths. but may be extended further 10 mths.	450 deutsch-marks	As above but for post-graduate research
Rhodes Scholarships	Selection Committee	—	Usually graduates	2	3 years but 3rd year requires special approval	£750 p.a.	Tenable at University of Oxford

	Awarded by	Applications Close	Qualifications	No. Awarded	Tenure	Value	Remarks
	Sir Apirana Ngata Memorial Scholarship	Fund Board	20th January	Maori graduate Master's degree preferred	—	2 years £650 p.a. + fares + £100 if married	Tenable in any country. No other emolument permitted
	National Research Fellowships	Minister of D.S.I.R. on recommendation C.S.I.R.	30th September	N.Z. graduates in Science	3 or 4	†1 year £850 p.a. + books, etc.	Tenable in N.Z. or overseas. †May be extended for second year etc.
141	Fulbright awards	U.S. Educational Foundation	—	†Graduate students	11	Travel grants to U.S.A.	†Other travel grants to 3 research scholars; 3 visiting professors; 3 primary or post-primary teachers
	N.Z. Federation of University Women Fellowship	N.Z.F.U.W.	—	N.Z. woman graduate or overseas graduate with 5 years' residence in N.Z.	1 biennially	Not specified £500	Overseas research
	William Gibson Research Schol. for Medical Woman	Royal Society of Medicine	1st June	Medical graduate	1	2 years £250 p.a.	Tenable in U.K.
	Shell Bursary	Shell Co.	1st November	Male graduate in Arts, Commerce or Law	1	2 years £650 p.a. + travel	Tenable in U.K.
	Aeronautical Research Fellowship	Minister D.S.I.R. on recommendation Selection Committee	31st March	Graduate in Science or Engineering	1	2 years £400 p.a. + fares + fees	Tenable in U.K. at College of Aeronautics, Cranfield

	Awarded by	Applications Close	Qualifications	No. Awarded	Tenure	Value	Remarks
Wool Board Bursaries	N.Z. Wool Board	First week December	Bachelor's degree in Agriculture, Science, Arts and Commerce	4	1 year extendible to 2 years	£250 p.a.	Tenable in New Zealand. Research connected with sheep or wool industries leading to Master's degree
Sims Empire Scholarship	University of Canterbury	1 November	Graduates in Physics, Chem., Maths., Medicine, etc.	1 biennially	2 years but is extendible	£345 p.a.	Tenable in U.K.
Lord Rutherford Memorial Research Fellowship	University of Canterbury	—	Graduates of U.N.Z. in Chem., Physics, Maths., or Empire graduate with 3 years' N.Z. residence	1 biennially	2 years but is extendible	£400 p.a.	Tenable anywhere
Sir Wm. Hartley Scholarship	University of Canterbury	—	Female graduates in Arts or Science with at least 1 year at Canterbury	1 triennially	3 years	£200 p.a.	Tenable in Europe
Travelling Schol. in Coal Mining	University of Otago	1st November	B.E. (Mining) or A.O.S.M.	2	2 years	£500 p.a.	Tenable anywhere
Fanny Evans Travelling Schol. in Music	University of Otago	1st October	Mus. B. or Dip.Mus.	1 biennially	2 years	£300 p.a.	Tenable anywhere
James MacIntosh Travelling Scholarship	Victoria University	1st March	Graduate from Victoria	1	2 years but is extendible	£250 p.a.	Tenable in Europe or U.S.A. for research in education

OTHER AWARDS

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

NOTE.—Various awards are made to Public Servants for overseas studies also.



